

## **SPECIFICATION AMENDMENTS**

Paragraph on page 1, lines 5-7:

The present application is a continuation-in-part of US patent application no. 09/694404, filed on 23 October 2000, ~~currently pending~~ which issued as US Patent No. 6426406 on 30 July 2002, which is a continuation-in-part of US patent application no. 09/348200, filed on 6 July 1999, abandoned.

Paragraph on page 5, lines 16-29:

The Garetz article does not disclose the creation of different, unexpected polymorphs or that different, unexpected polymorphs could be created using laser induced nucleation, as disclosed and claimed in the present patent application. More specifically, the Garetz article discloses the effect laser-induced nucleation has on the orientation of the molecules. Specifically, the Garetz article discloses that the polarization dependence of the crystallite orientation is consistent with a mechanism in which the electric ~~field~~ field of the light plays a major role and that urea molecules are being aligned by the applied optical field, just as they are in the optical Kerr effect, also known as light-induced birefringence. The Garetz article further discloses that only urea's anisotropic polarizability is responsible for electric-field-induced alignment at optical frequencies, thus, according to the Garetz mechanism, urea molecules in a cluster will tend to align with their  $C_2$  axes parallel to an applied electric field,  $E$ , growing into a crystallite with the needle axis parallel to  $E$ .

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Paragraph on page 11, lines 5-13:

Nucleation in liquid solutions is a complex problem involving two components, and there appear to have been no other reports of light-induced nucleation from supersaturated solutions other than reported by inventors. Nevertheless, this problem is of great theoretical and commercial importance, such as in industrial crystallization processes. The use of such a process to cause nucleation and crystal growth in such a way as to obtain a crystal structure of a desired size that would not normally form can be used to prepare different polymorphs of materials that have not been observed or to obtain a known polymorph under different conditions than those under which the polymorph is usually made.

Paragraph on page 15, lines 22-29:

This invention makes use of pulsed, polarized laser light to induce nucleation in a supersaturated solution, as generally described in the inventors' listed publication, which is incorporated herein by this reference. The unexpected discovery is that by using this technique in some systems, a polymorph appears that would normally not appear without the use of the nonabsorbed laser. This method could therefore be used to prepare different polymorphs of materials, which have not been observed, or to obtain a known polymorph under different conditions than those in which it is usually made. Once the solution has been nucleated, one of ordinary skill in the art can grow a polymorph crystal to a desired size using known techniques without undue experimentation.

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